

To be treated as non-existent.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

*Lygæus cognatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 49. n. 69 (1872).

— *japonicus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 58. n. 118.

— *longiusculus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 60. n. 126.

— *singularis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 63. n. 140.

*Nysius mundus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 69. n. 27.

— *subcinctus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 70. n. 31.

— *pallipennis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 32.

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LXIX.—New *Myotis*, *Artibeus*, *Sylvilagus*, and *Metachirus* from Central and South America. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

*Myotis simus*, sp. n.

A small short-haired *Myotis*, with very much the general facies of a *Pipistrellus* or one of the smaller *Scotophilii*.

Size small. General build and appearance very different to those of other American species of *Myotis*, and more as in *Pipistrellus* or *Scotophilus*. Head broad and flat, muzzle swollen and tumid. Ears rather short, reaching when laid forward about halfway between the eye and the tip of the nose; their inner margin evenly convex for their proximal three fourths, slightly concave above; tip narrow; outer margin concave for the upper and convex for the lower half; antitragal notch scarcely perceptible; basal lobe forming a prominent thickened point projecting forwards. Tragus pointed, slightly curving outwards above, its inner margin convex, its outer concave above, convex below; a small triangular lobule at the outer base.

Wing-bones comparatively stout, as also are the tibiæ. Wings attached to the ankle. Postscapular lobule practically absent. Tail included in interfemoral membrane to the extreme tip.

Fur of body short and sparse (hairs of back about 2.5 mm. in length), not extending on the wing-membranes, and only on the interfemoral for its basal third, above and below. No fringe on interfemoral.

Colour above and below pale tawny brown, about as in some of the small pale species of *Scotophilus*. Wing-membranes darker brown, without lighter edging.

Skull rather broader than usual, with a shorter muzzle. In the ordinary small American *Myotis* the distance across the palate at the outer corners of  $m.^2$  is just equal to the length

of the tooth-row from the front of the canine to the back of *m.*<sup>3</sup>, but in *M. simus* this breadth decidedly exceeds the same longitudinal dimension. Distinct sagittal and lambdoidal crests present.

Upper incisors of about equal length; the inner triangular in section, with one longer anterior and two shorter posterior cusps; outer incisor with its slanting postero-external face surrounded by five or six crenulations or minute cusps, but how far these are the result of wear I am unable to say. Small upper premolars drawn inwards from the tooth-row, the second, minute, one entirely hidden behind the anterior end of the large premolar. Middle lower premolar about two thirds the height of the anterior one, which in turn is about two thirds the height of the posterior.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—

Forearm 36·5 millim.

Head and body 46; tail 33; head 15·7; ear 12·5; tragus on inner edge 4·5; third finger, metacarpal 33, first phalanx 10, second phalanx 11; lower leg 14·5.

Skull: occipito-nasal length in middle line 11·9; basi-palatal length 10·3; interorbital breadth 4; mastoid breadth 7·5; palate length 5·4.

*Hab.* Sarayacu, Peru.

*Type.* Female (in spirit). B.M. no. 81. 5. 12. 2. Collected in 1876 by Mr. W. Davis and presented by Messrs. Veitch.

The short hair and comparatively stumpy build of this bat give it so different an appearance to the other members of *Myotis* that no one at first sight would suppose it to belong to that genus; but the detailed structure of the ears and the characters of the teeth are typically those of *Myotis* and there is no reason to distinguish it generically from that group.

No described species of the genus appears to have any resemblance to it.

#### *Artibeus Watsoni*, sp. n.

Size about as in *A. cinereus*, dentition as in *A. glaucus*.

Nose-leaf similar to that of *A. glaucus*, but apparently rather narrower. Ears higher and narrower than in that species; inner margin evenly convex, tip narrowly rounded; outer margin deeply concave in its upper half, then convex, ending below in a slightly angular antitragal lobe. Tragus more sharply pointed than in *A. glaucus*, and the projections on the outer margin more prominent.

Fur close and fine, extending on the proximal half of the

forearm and, very thinly, on the interfemoral membrane, legs, and feet. General colour, as usual in this group, very variable, varying from smoky greyish to buffy; Ridgway's "hair-brown" and "wood-brown" nearly represent two of the phases. Individually the hairs are whitish, tipped with some shade of brown. Face with four fairly well-marked white streaks in the usual positions.

Skull smaller, lighter, and more delicately built than in *A. glaucus*, which it resembles in its general form, narrower in the muzzle than in *A. cinereus*.

Teeth closely similar in their proportions to those of *A. glaucus*\*, the molars of the broadened shape found in that species, and therefore different from those of *A. Rosenbergi*, in which also  $m.^2$ , both above and below, is proportionally very much smaller than  $m.^1$ .

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 38 millim.

Skull: greatest length (approximate) 19; zygomatic breadth 11.7; intertemporal breadth 4.5; mastoid breadth 9.5; palate, length 8.5, breadth across molars 8.3; front of upper canine to back of  $m.^2$  6.2.

Other dimensions of a specimen softened and placed in spirit:—

Ear, length 15, breadth from most convex point of inner to most concave part of outer margin 9; third finger, metacarpal 36, first phalanx 14, second phalanx 20; lower leg 17; depth of interfemoral in centre 11.

*Hab.* Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama. Altitude 250 m.

*Type.* Male. B.M. no. 0. 7. 11. 19. Original number 47. Collected 24th October, 1898, by Mr. H. J. Watson. Four specimens examined.

By the presence of the minute posterior lower molar this species differs from the common Central-American *A. cinereus* and its allies, and resembles the larger *A. glaucus* of Peru. *A. Rosenbergi*, of which the only known specimen has this tooth on one side and not on the other, may be distinguished by the different proportions of its molars.

### *Sylvilagus surdaster*, sp. n.

A dark-coloured hare with very short blackish ears and minute bullæ.

Size about as in *S. Gabbi*, which appears to be the nearest ally. Fur thick, close, and rather harsh, the longer hairs of the back about 20 millim. in length. General colour

\* Described and figured, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 336, pl. xix. figs. 7-9.

above dark, evenly grizzled buffy and black, the combined tone darker than in any of the allied species, rather paler on flanks. Of the longer hairs of the back, the basal fourth is light grey, darkening to brown on the second fourth; the third fourth is ochraceous buff, the end being shining black. The woolly underfur is greyish white basally, brown terminally. Face more ochraceous than back, owing to the black tips to the hairs being less prominent; sides of face rather paler and again darker below the eye, but no prominent light or dark orbital or cheek-markings are present. Ears remarkably short, shorter than in any known hare (except *Romerolagus* and *Nesolagus*); the anterior halves of their outer surface grizzled rufous just at their bases, but otherwise nearly wholly black; posterior halves of outer and whole of inner surfaces pale rufous. Nape-patch rufous, rather duller than Ridgway's "cinnamon rufous." Chin dull whitish, the hairs slaty basally. Chest grizzled grey buffy and blackish. Belly dull whitish or whitish buff, not sharply defined laterally. Fore limbs dull rufous, whitish like the belly on their inner side above. Long hairs of palm smoky brown. Hind limb grizzled like back on outer side of thigh and lower leg, more rufous on upper surface of foot; inner side whitish or buffy, almost ochraceous buffy along the edge of the body-colour; long hairs of soles smoky brown. Tail reduced to a mere stump, barely half an inch in length, its upper side black, its lower buffy.

Skull on the whole most like that of *S. Gabbi*. Frontal region low and flat. Interorbital space slightly concave. Postorbital processes long and broad, close to the brain-case and pressed against it terminally, but not anchylosed with it. Upper surface of brain-case unusually rough and coarsely pitted. Sides of muzzle fairly complete, about as in *S. andinus*. Palatal foramina large and widely open, comparatively narrow posteriorly, broadest just behind their middle. Bullæ exceedingly small, far smaller than in any allied species, so low that a line from the top of one to that of the other hardly clears the basioccipital.

Enamel of incisors thin, not penetrating into the tooth mesially, but evenly following the line of its anterior surface. Front surface of anterior upper and lower premolars more or less coarsely fluted.

Dimensions of the type (measured by the collector in the flesh):—

Head and body 388 millim.; tail (c.) 12; hind foot, s. u. 77, c. u. 83; ear 43.

Skull: greatest length 72; basilar length to back of *i.*<sup>1</sup> 57;

greatest breadth 37; nasals 29 (diagonally)  $\times$  13.7; inter-orbital breadth 17, breadth of occipital shelf 9; diastema 22; length of palate 29.5; palatal foramina 17.5  $\times$  7.3; greatest antero-posterior diameter of bulla 7.3.

*Hab.* Carondelet, Rio Bogotá, Province of Esmeraldas, N. Ecuador. Altitude 20 m.

*Type.* Female. Collector's number 94. Killed 14th October, 1900. Two specimens examined.

This interesting little hare, the first described from the low country west of the Andes, may be readily distinguished from all others by its short, nearly black ears, minute bullæ, rudimentary tail, and general dark coloration.

*Metachirus nudicaudatus phœurus*, subsp. n.

Similar in general characters to the typical form, but the tail uniformly dark brown to the tip.

Colour of the usual buffy grey-brown; dark dorsal area well marked. Supraorbital spots prominent, yellowish white. Middle line of face, crown, and nape blackish. Under surface dull buffy white, not sharply defined laterally. Upper surface of wrists and metacarpals brown, of hind feet greyish. Tail uniformly blackish brown throughout, except that there are a few indistinct whitish mottlings along the middle line below.

Dimensions of the type (not fully adult, measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 214 millim.; tail 251; hind foot 39; ear 29.

Skull: greatest length 52; basal length 48; zygomatic breadth 26.5; nasals 27.5  $\times$  7.2; intertemporal breadth 8.7; breadth of brain-case on squamosals 17; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 9.

*Hab.* St. Javier, Lower Cachiavi River, N.W. Ecuador. Altitude 20 m.

*Type.* Male. B.M. no. 1. 3. 19. 44. Original number 24. Collected 19th May, 1900.

This form presents a remarkable parallel to *M. opossum melanurus*, Thos.\*, from the same district, which, exactly as in the present case, agrees with its allies elsewhere in all respects, except that it has a wholly dark instead of a white-tipped tail.

The material at my disposal is not sufficient for me to criticize Dr. Allen's separation of *M. Tschudii* and *M. n. colombianus* from the typical *M. nudicaudatus*, but both, like the latter, have white-tipped tails.

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 285 (1899).